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Under promoting instruction she gives very definite suggestions as to how the actual work of these part-time schools should be carried on. The section dealing with placement tells how surveys of jobs may be made and also how the youths may be fitted to the jobs best suited to them. Regarding personal advice and assistance, definite instances are given of changes wrought in individuals and homes through personal contact with the co-ordinator. Throughout the discussion emphasis is placed on the fact that much of the success of part-time education depends on the character and personality of the co-ordinator. The discussion is brief, but definite and suggestive.

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*Vocational literature.*—The establishment of life-career courses in schools has outsped preparation for it. Teachers and counselors have been at a loss for trustworthy information on the work of life. To meet this need Frederick J. Allen, of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance of Harvard University, has compiled an extended bibliography<sup>1</sup> of vocations.

Sections i–ix deal with the nine great groups of occupations which have been outlined by the Federal Census. In each section are presented the vocations which are most common. In section viii, for example, “Domestic and Personal Service,” are found bibliographies of such vocations as barber, bell boy, janitor, waiter, etc. In section vi, “Public Service,” are found constable, detective, fireman, mail-carrier, etc. In this way two hundred and sixty-five different vocations are treated. Section x presents a list of general sources of about seven hundred references. Here are given annotations to show the content and value of the various books. Periodical and other references of temporary value are not listed. The fundamental nature of the material should make this guide of great value to all interested in vocational guidance.

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*Sex problems.*—One of the most important problems confronting parents and educators is how to develop among young men and women a proper sex morality. Ignorance and a certain false modesty have characterized the past attitude toward the problem. A publication<sup>2</sup> of the American Social Hygiene Association presents a discussion of this problem based on the “theory that there is some correlation between knowledge and conduct, that in the long run intelligence and not ignorance about the great and fundamental issues of life will advance human conduct.”

The author approaches the problem from the viewpoint of all human appetites, showing how all these appetites must be properly controlled and sublimated if one is to develop strong character and properly perform the

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<sup>1</sup> FREDERICK J. ALLEN, *A Guide to the Study of Occupations*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1921. Pp. xiii+183.

<sup>2</sup> THOMAS WALTON GALLOWAY, *The Sex Factor in Human Life*. New York: American Social Hygiene Association, 1921. Pp. 142.